

BLAINE'S FOES.

"Gath" Puts Them in the Pillory.

Arthur's Motley Crew of Adherents.

Base Ingratitude of Hale and Frye.

The Committee Managing the Convention

The New York City Machine

Chicago, June 1.—On this the last day but one before the convention meets I may dismiss rumors and put the situation broadly. A third effort is being made to nominate or defeat Blaine. The instrument, rather than the factor, to do it with is the present chief magistrate. Twice fraud has struck the popular candidate down, and here he is, and if they kill him again he will probably be before the convention meets. It is the same old story. If anybody else is nominated and beaten the party will ascribe it to beating Blaine. A faint effort will be made by his enemies to compromise on some other candidate, but manifestly the separate weight and strength of these reformers is getting to be contemptible, and therefore they hasten to get on the side of the accidental man in order to degrade the Lord's anointed. Blaine has kept faith with his friends well enough to have them here, as always before, working for him. It is true that Hale and Frye are not here, but they have got their berth in the Senate and deserve gratitude for their services of statesmanship. The absence from Chicago is shameful only to themselves. William E. Chandler is not here. The government has secured his services, like those of Noah Claypole, who will be remembered, after he had failed to put down Oliver Twist, married Charlotte, and the lady fainted on the Sabbath before a public house, and Noah hastened in for charity's sake to get her a half-penny worth of brandy, and then informed on the public house-keeper. Chandler designed to come to this convention, but as he would have to mingle with Horace White, Carl Schurz, Barlow and the reformers, he or they—it matters not which—objected.

Some Little Sense of Shame

had to be taken of these moral gentrified, and Chandler is kept at Washington by the official lararium.

As long as he was attacked to a man of talents no cause was too severe for him, and now that he favors Arthur he is not censured in the papers of the "Daily Spy." It is true that Chandler did not come here because he favored Blaine.

The Beginning of an Hostility

which will do more harm than all his adventures for South American commerce.

As far as the morality of Blaine's nomination goes, there are two points to one against Arthur. The first look at Mr. Edmunds as a candidate has shown that on railroad questions he has derived more profit through his vote than Blaine.

At the very time he was making the Union and Central Pacific railroads come to a reckoning he was in the Burlington railroad, which was even then arranging to parallel the Union Pacific to Denver, and has since done so. Edmunds' performances a sceptic might view in the light of a bold movement against the Union and Central Pacific railroads.

Arthur's inaction in the case of the railroads

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CAUTION! CAUTION!

Mr. J. T. Jones, who at last accounts was in Maine, is forbidden to solicit subscriptions to THE WEEKLY GLOBE, and everybody in New England who wishes to subscribe is advised to pay no money for THE GLOBE to any agent with whom he is not well acquainted. We have NO TRAVELLING AGENTS, but have an agent stationed in almost every town in the United States.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

WORK FOR VICTORY.

All, whatever be the name of their party in the past—Democratic, Republican, Anti-Monopoly, Labor Reform, Revenue Reform or Greenback—who desire to overthrow the Republican leaders, are invited to rally around THE GLOBE, which will be the strongest advocate of the rights of the people, and do all it can to elect a people's President. It is the people who rule.

See that every house in your town reads THE WEEKLY GLOBE regularly during this campaign; let each subscriber get as many new subscribers as he can, and count each one a new voter gained on the people's side.

Only fifty cents from now until January, 1885. An extra copy free to every club of four for \$2. Every subscriber wanted as an agent. Every one may be an agent. See other advertisements.

HOW TO REMIT, ETC.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE is sent everywhere in the United States and Canada, one year, postage for only \$1.00; six copies for only \$0.50.

All subscriptions should be sent by postal registered letter, or draft on New York or Boston; though, if more convenient for the sender, postage stamps will be accepted. When stamps are sent they should be the denomination of one, two or three cents.

To ensure immediate attention and prompt answers, all letters should be addressed to "THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass."

Every letter and postal card should bear the full name of the writer, his post office, county and State. Every notice of change of residence should give former as well as present address, and both in full.

Every notice to discontinued should give the town and State to which the paper is being sent.

All copies in the mail will be duplicated free of expense.

When postage stamps are sent they should not be registered.

All exchange newspapers and magazines should be addressed simply, "Lock Drawer 5230, Boston, Mass." Sample copies are free.

FLASHAGAN of Texas is in favor of ARTHUR. He knows this time what he is in Chicago for, and will not have to ask any troublesome conundrums.

ENO having been bagged in Canada, there really seems to be no necessity for deputy marshals to continue roosting on the fence opposite his house.

The World says: "It is not a position on the retired list of the army that GRANT is in need of. He should be placed in the hands of an austere guardian."

GORDON has been ordered to rescue himself and return from the Soudan immediately. This is cutting the Gordian knot, indeed. Mr. GLADSTONE has a great head.

Mr. GLADSTONE thinks it would be wise for England to adopt America's foreign policy. Pity he did not think of that before he ordered the bombardment of Alexandria.

According to the Journal's hopeful figuring, the Republicans will have to carry New York and Ohio, or Ohio, Indiana, California and Nevada in order to elect their candidate. The Journal has laid out a heap of work for the party.

If General GRANT really did think and say that the bogus contracts were genuine, did that justify Mr. FISH in robbing his bank of more than \$1,000,000 through imaginary loans to myths on securities which had no existence?—[New York World.]

The noble Earl of AYLESFORD came over to America, got demoralized among the cowboys of Texas, and then went home and got into a jolly row returning from the Derby. The noble earl being very drunk, he was easily whipped and thrown off the train with a broken leg.

"Had GARFIELD lived," says DORSEY, "there would have been no Star route prosecutions. Star route money was an important factor in bringing about the favorable result to the Republican party in the last presidential campaign, and no one knew it better than GARFIELD."

The New York Times says: "There are thousands of Republicans in this country, and not a few Chicago delegates, whose hair is still standing on end about JAMES G. BLAINE. Some of them will not get over the BLAINE scare, we fear, until CHESTER A. ARTHUR has been nominated and the Republican party is on its way to a FOLGER defeat."

The telegraph brings an account of the killing of nine men by the fall of a scaffolding, and the able editor pads out the despatch for the morning paper and heads it "Holocaust in a Tunnel." If the able head-line editor will devote a few moments to the study of the language which he is hired to write, he can find in Worcester's dictionary the following information: "Holocaust—a whole burnt offering: a sacrifice wholly consumed on the altar." He will then say: "The spear went straight to their hearts

and their blood flowed out over the sand." The statistical fact that in these battles which the English have won the loss of the enemy has consisted almost entirely of killed, corroborates the story of the officer and proves that the British have murdered the wounded Arabs as they butchered the wounded Zulus.

And this is the nation that holds up its hands in horror at the "atrocities" of blowing up a police station.

GENERAL BUTLER AND THE PRESIDENT.

By next Tuesday the Republican candidate for president will probably have been selected. If today THE GLOBE could answer the oft-repeated question, "Who will be nominated at Chicago?" it would do so with pleasure, and gladly give the information to its tens of thousands of readers. As it is, only the probabilities can be discussed, and in that there is very little satisfaction.

As the outlook is today it is universally agreed that General LOGAN, the man who is so well up in "English as she is spoke" seems to have no more chance of a nomination than his amiable and accomplished wife. In fact his candidacy is regarded as the broadest kind of a farce.

Senators EDMUND will start in with something less than a hundred votes, but the possibility of his nomination is something vastly thinner than the hope of a prize in a Southern lottery.

Mr. BLAINE's forces are strong and noisy in Chicago, and their brags and brass bands fill the air like a生态系统. It has never seemed possible to us that he will ever be nominated by a national convention. His chance does not seem any better now than it did in 1876 or 1880. He may pull a little larger vote on the first ballot than he did in those years, but his hopes of gaining thereafter are no more flattering now than in the years named. His friends are positive and aggressive, and so also are his opponents. While Mr. BLAINE has a strong hold on thousands of the rank and file of his party, hundreds of the leaders and thinking men are afraid to nominate him, and he cannot gain, after the first ballot, from the ranks of the undecided and independent delegates. And after this week he will probably decide to hang his presidential harp on the willows once and forever.

Will the Democratic Convention at Chicago also nominate BUTLER? It is doubtful. He has a good many enemies in the Democratic party. In fact, it was their hostility which beat him last fall as a candidate for governor of Massachusetts. If all the Democrats had supported him, he would have been elected; but they would not do it. A great proportion of the superine old respectability, which is so strong among the Massachusetts Democracy, pronounced against him, and while he had a larger vote than any Democratic candidate ever before received in that State it was not large enough.

We conclude, then, that General BUTLER'S chances are not very promising at Chicago. He will have supporters there, and supporters of zeal and industry, but we suppose there won't be enough of them; and yet we here record our opinion that BUTLER would make a stronger candidate and a better president than several of the more orthodox and regular Democratic statesmen. But perhaps the convention may not take any of these old fables after all. Nobody knows. But one thing everybody may know: If BUTLER is beaten, he will never shed a tear or whine a whiner for the purpose.

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We conclude, then, that General BUTLER'S chances are not very promising at Chicago. He will have supporters there, and supporters of

zeal and industry, but we suppose there won't be enough of them; and yet we here record our opinion that BUTLER would make a stronger candidate and a better president than several of the more orthodox and regular Democratic statesmen. But perhaps the convention may not take any of these old fables after all. Nobody knows. But one thing everybody may know: If BUTLER is beaten, he will never shed a tear or whine a whiner for the purpose.

BUTLER AND WEST.

The Greenback Ticket Definitely in the Field.

Overwhelming Majority in Favor of General Butler's Nomination.

Adoption of an Elaborate Platform of Principles.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 23.—The National Greenback Convention was called to order this morning, at 11 o'clock, in the English Theatre. Jesse Harper, chairman of the national committee, in his opening speech, referred to the nomination of Peter Cooper eight years ago in Indianapolis, and prophesied that the party would continue to grow until it had achieved its success. He was succeeded as temporary chairman Hon. John Tyler of Florida, son of ex-President Tyler. His choice by the committee is understood to be the only concession to be made to the anti-Butler wing of the party. He said that the national had ceased to be an infant, had reached a sturdy manhood and no longer had to seek alliances with any other party. It was the only political party that stood with the Supreme Court of the United States at its back and endorsing its leading principle. It was a concentration of wealth this convention was to fight, and in that they were espousing the cause of the people.

George C. Hackstaff of Missouri was elected temporary secretary. The name of Lee Crandall, which was also proposed, was received with hisses and withdrawn. Crandall is anti-Butler. The afternoon session was opened with a speech by two lady delegates, Mrs. Bristow of New Jersey, and Mrs. Howard of the city, and the reception of reports of the committee on credentials and permanent organization. Mrs. Bristow elicited the first cheers for Butler by giving her idea of a model candidate—that he should be able to look at things with a "single eye" for the good of the country. Almost the entire convention rose and cheered lustily for Butler for several minutes. Mrs. Houghton's speech was in advocacy of woman suffrage. The committee on candidates reported against the use of proxies, that every person voting as a delegate must be a resident in the State or Territory for which he votes, and no State shall cast more votes than it has delegates present. The disputed Maine delegation was settled by seating Solon Chase and three of his colleagues, and seven of the Butler delegation. The effect of this was to give the nomination to Butler instead of 670, which would have been the full number allowed under the call. New York had 51; Pennsylvania and Illinois each 44; Ohio 39; Michigan 38; Massachusetts twenty-two, Missouri, Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia each 14; South Carolina and the Territories are unrepresented. The District of Columbia has one delegate. A great howl was raised by delegations from States whose names were not on the sunken figures. They contended that great injustice was done them. In this Colonel Houston of North Carolina was especially earnest, but it was of no avail. The nomination of three to one, the committee's report was sustained.

Ex-Congressman Weaver was named for permanent chairman. A vice-president was given each State, and the names of the candidates were: C. F. J. Dwyer, New York, and F. C. Davis, Iowa. After a speech from President Weaver, the convention adjourned at 5 until 8 p.m.

The entire evening was taken up with a popular address, and the convention adjourned until 9 a.m. when the report on the platform will be the basis of the nomination. The names of Butler and Jesse Harper for president, and the former will get three-fourths of the votes.

SECOND DAY.

Ah Overwhelming Majority in Favor of General Butler's Nomination.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 29.—When the National Greenback Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning they were still unable to make any progress, the committee on platform being unable to report.

Mr. Maynard of Michigan, becoming tired of waiting, moved that the order of business be suspended and that the convention proceed to the nomination.

Chairman Weaver ruled this proposal out of order, and the convention adjourned until the morning session.

Shortly after noon the committee reported that they could not report until 3 o'clock owing to points of difference as to the tariff plank and the phraseology of other paragraphs.

The convention adjourned till 3 o'clock.

After the convention had frattered away an hour of the afternoon session, the committee on platform reported. Three sets of resolutions were presented—one by George O. Jones of New York, another by John Blanchard of Michigan and that of the majority by S. F. Avery of Illinois. The majority's report was adopted, and that of the minority was in the following language:

That we do now and then Congress shall create full legal tender notes, and issue the same in payment of all debts, taxes, and other public impositions to reduce transportation charges, construct public buildings, building a navy and for such other purposes as may be necessary to the welfare of the people for until the surplus funds of the country is employed, a profitable home market for the products of our labor, and for the creation of wealth and happiness created and increase of wealth.

The resolutions of Blanchard were in effect a reproduction of the May 23 platform, with a slight modification of all terms.

The recommendations of the majority were:

First, that we hold the late decision of the Supreme Court of the legal-tender question to be a full vindication of our cause, and that we do not advocate on the right and authority of Congress over the issue of legal-tender notes. We demand the substitution of the gold standard for the paper money of the country, and that the government is necessary. There is no other man in the United States who would more thoroughly purge the government of all frauds and misdeeds. We also demand the establishment of a national bank.

Second—We condemn all importations of contracted labor made with a view of reducing to starvation the condition of this country, and we demand laws for its prevention.

Third—We insist upon the adoption of an income tax, and the abolition of all taxes on the products of labor.

Fourth—We demand an amendment of the condition of our by enforcing sanitary laws in industrial establishments, by the abolition of the convict labor system, the right of trial by jury, and the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

Fifth—All private property, all forms of money and obligations to pay money should bear their just proportion of the burden of the public debt.

Sixth—We demand an amendment of the condition of our by enforcing sanitary laws in industrial establishments, by the abolition of the convict labor system, the right of trial by jury, and the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

Seventh—We condemn all importations of contracted labor made with a view of reducing to starvation the condition of this country, and we demand laws for its prevention.

Eighth—We insist upon the adoption of an income tax, and the abolition of all taxes on the products of labor.

Ninth—We demand such rules for the government of Congress as shall place all representatives of the people in the same position as the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and that no one of them who is a member of either house shall be entitled to a power greater than that of the president's.

Tenth—While we favor a wise revision of the tariff laws, with a view of raising the revenue from luxuries rather than necessities, we insist that, as an economic measure, we should not go to the extreme of comparing with that of the financial issues; for, whereas, we have suffered our worst pains under foreign rule, we have been compelled to go to the same from a pane or seen our factories or workshops closed while the volume of our money in circulation was about the same.

Eleventh—That for the purpose of testing the sense of the people on the subject, we demand the amendment of the Constitution of favor of suffrage regardless of sex, and the abolition of all taxes on the products of labor.

Twelfth—We demand an amendment of the Constitution of favor of suffrage.

Thirteenth—We demand such rules for the government of Congress as shall place all representatives of the people in the same position as the members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

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THE WOMAN OF WAX;

OR.

The Memoirs of a Detective.

FROM THE FRENCH OF RENE DE PONT JEST.

By VIRGINIA CHAMPLIN.

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CHAPTER XIV.

IN WHICH WILLIE SAUNDERS PASSES FROM DESPAIR TO AMAZEMENT, AND FROM AMAZEMENT TO ANGER.

The news of the return of a woman whose course a thousand persons had seen caused an excited buzz in the criminal world. It seemed so impossible that no one would believe it; and the lawyers were accused of conniving with the police to save the life of the criminal. The papers, however, published special supplements describing in detail the scene that had taken place at the tombs, the most incredulous were obliged to accept the events as true. The public, however, who had among the people had the best of the matter, and the excitement increased so rapidly that the minister of justice, the justice of the criminal court, and the sheriff, and the coroner, thought it prudent to release the prisoner on bail without further delay.

For political reasons they set the girl, without further delay, at an insignificant figure of \$100. They knew, moreover, that if they had asked \$10,000, a hundred individuals to gain a little popularity, would have come to offer it.

She was then released, and the sheriff, who ran at once to the tombs to erase the prisoner's name from the jail register.

"Where are you going to put up?" asked the sheriff, who was accompanying James Gosson.

"To the United States, where I am unknown, sir," said the girl, "and I have no recollection of my first moments of liberty to Miss Ada Ricard. Although she came near arriving too late, I nevertheless owe her a visit of thanks."

And the sheriff, who had been bowed to the sheriff, then entered the carriage, giving orders to drive to No. 17 East Twenty-third street.

At the same moment, William Dow, reaching the central door, was hearing through the public rumor of the return of the drowned woman, he was not wait for Mr. Kelly to send for him.

"Well," said the latter, "what do you think of this?"

"I think, Mr. Kelly," he answered, "that it is very fortunate that it did not become an irreparable error."

"Yes," said he, "but I who recognized Miss Ada, in the dead woman, whom I had never seen?"

"No, but it was you who had James Gosson arrested."

"I arrested him only a little sooner, perhaps, than you would have done, but I am sure that the guilty of the return of the drowned woman could be doubted by no one."

"Evidently, the lawyer for the State proved it as plain as daylight. O'Brien never was so good a lawyer."

"To Mr. Davis especially, who had the examination."

"That is the least of my troubles. What disturbs me is that the girl and her past are jeopardized."

But was there ever such a resemblance even in the slightest details. One would think some political enemy had tampered with the corpse, particularly to do it in such a way as to make it look like a drowning."

And the two investigators were William Dow and Captain Young, hidden behind the curtains privy to those who had found a place within the railing.

"It was too much for the unhappy man, whose head was not yet steady. And he repented him and his wife, he suddenly arose, and casting a sorrowful look at the young woman, he left the parlor with something like an air of dignity.

"We are now in the parlour," said Captain Young, pointing to James Gosson and Miss Ada, who were leaving the magistrate's door in order to avoid the crowd, I think that those two have simply come here to see us."

"Is not that you?"

"Nothing that you can understand this moment."

The Zealons detective, without adding a word, parted from the captain, who irreverently snuffed his shoulders.

"Sir, I will not trouble you only to exactly recall the words you have just heard. James Gosson was here at Jefferson City in the beginning of January, a few days before Miss Ada was carried away."

"I am not in New York," he said, "but the tooth is gone and the ear cut to the bone."

"My God! satan carry them off and they may go to hell."

"It is not for me to say, but the election will take place?"

"It is for you to excuse yourself," he said.

"I am not in New York," he said, "but the election will take place?"

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